Section II: Soil and Site Information
Farmland Classification
Johnson County, Kansas : Published

Prime and statewide important farmland are two of several kinds of important farmland defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's important farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Statewide important farmland, as defined by the State Agencies, is land that is not prime farmland that is important statewide for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oil seed crops. Statewide important farmlands, generally, are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods.

The map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland and statewide important farmland are listed in the following table. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use. On some soils included in the list, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures. The extent of each listed map unit is shown in the "Acres and Proportionate Extent of Soils" table. The location is shown on the detailed soil maps. The soil qualities that affect use and management are described in other tables in this document."

| Map symbol | Mapunit name | Farmland Classification |
|---|---|---|
| CA | Chase silt loam, occasionally flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| EA | Eudora silt loam, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| EB | Eudora soils, overwash, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| EC | Eudora-kimo complex, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| ED | Eudora-kimo complex, overwash, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| GA | Grundy silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| KA | Kennebec silt loam, occasionally flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| KC | Kimo silty clay loam, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| LA | Ladoga silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| MA | Martin silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| MC | Morrill loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| PA | Pawnee clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| PC | Polo silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| RA | Reading silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded | All areas are prime farmland |
| SC | Sibleyville loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| WB | Woodson silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland |
| WA | Wabash silty clay loam, occasionally flooded | Prime farmland if drained |
| LB | Ladoga silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |
| OB | Oska silty clay loam, 3 to 6 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |
| OC | Oska-martin complex, 4 to 8 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |
| SA | Sharpsburg silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |
| SB | Sharpsburg-urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |
| SD | Sibleyville-vinland loams, 3 to 7 percent slopes | Farmland of statewide importance |